

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1853.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.

Scene is at length closed on this eminent and illustrious citizen. Death terminated his valuable life, and his protracted sufferings on Monday evening, the 18th instant, at his residence at Selma, Alabama, which he had with difficulty reached a day before. He strove to get home to die, and his last hours were doubtless consoled by the thought that he should expire under his own roof. His funeral took place on the morning of the 19th at the Pine Hills burial ground, with solemn and imposing ceremonies.

Mr. KING was in public life, filling all the time distinguished stations, upwards of forty years, almost the entire period of his manhood. Not endowed with shining talents, though of excellent sense, his career furnished a remarkable instance of eminent and deserved success of probity, fidelity, propriety, a gentlemanly spirit and bearing, and amiable character. These qualities shone out conspicuously in his character through life, and his fitting reward was many of the highest honors of his country. He was Representative in Congress from North Carolina, his native State, from the year 1811 to 1816; then Secretary of Legation to Russia; next Senator in Congress from the State of Alabama, from 1819 to 1845, (of which body he was repeatedly chosen President;) then Minister Plenipotentiary to France; a Senator again in 1849 to 1853; and finally retired from that long and faithfully filled post to receive his crowning honor, the highest, save one, in the Republic, that of Vice President of the United States. This, alas! he lived to reach but not to enjoy, and has descended to the grave with the warm affection of his friends, and the universal respect and regret of his country.

As soon as the melancholy intelligence, announced above, of the decease of the VICE PRESIDENT could be ascertained to be authentic, the subpoenaed orders were issued by the President and the Executive Departments. The whole country will sympathize with the sentiments expressed in these testimonials of respect for the station, character, and public services of the eminent and lamented statesman whose earthly career has thus been closed in the fullness of years and of honors.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President has, with deep sorrow, received information that the Vice President of the United States, WILLIAM R. KING, died on the 18th instant, at his residence in Alabama.

In testimony of respect for eminent station, exalted character, and higher and above all station, for a career of public service and devotion to this Union which, for duration and usefulness, is almost without a parallel in the history of the Republic, the labors of the various Departments will be suspended.

The Secretaries of War and Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one to whom such a tribute will not be formal, but heartfelt from a people the deceased has so faithfully served.

The public offices will be closed to-morrow, and a badge of mourning be placed on the Executive Mansion and all the Executive Departments at Washington.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1853.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 11, Washington, April 20, 1853.

1. The following order announces to the Army the death of WILLIAM R. KING, late Vice President of the United States:

With deep sorrow the President announces to the Army the death of WILLIAM R. KING, Vice President of the United States, who died on Monday, the 18th instant, at his residence in Dallas county, Alabama.

Called into the service of his country at a period of life when but few are prepared to enter upon its realities, his long career of public usefulness, at home and abroad, has always been honored by the public confidence, and was closed in the second office within the gift of the people.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American people for their loss, and from respect for his distinguished public services, the President directs that appropriate honors to his memory be paid by the Army.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

II. On the day next succeeding the receipt of this order at each military post the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M. and this order read to them.

The national flag will be displayed at half-staff.

At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired; commencing at 12 o'clock M., seventeen minute guns will be fired; and at the close of the day the national salute of thirty-one guns.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the Army, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of three months.

By order: S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 20, 1853.

With deep sorrow the President announces to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps the death of WILLIAM R. KING, Vice President of the United States, who died on Monday, the 18th instant, at his residence in Alabama.

Called into the service of his country at a period of life when but few are prepared to enter upon its realities, his long career of public usefulness, at home and abroad, has always been honored by the public confidence, and was closed in the second office within the gift of the people.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American people for their loss, and from respect for his distinguished public services, the President directs that appropriate honors to his memory be paid by the Navy and Marine Corps.

On the day after the receipt of this order, the four associated companies, has been hypothesized in this capital for that of St. Louis, and that this supposition is entertained in a foreign country; and as the said Mexican companies have not lent their consent to such acts, they protest against them as a nullity in whatever may affect their rights, and against whatever hypothesis has been made or may in future be made within or without the republic, without the express consent of all the associated companies.

The citizens of Beaufort, North Carolina, without distinction of party, tendered to the Hon. Edward Stanley, prior to his departure for California, a public dinner as a testimonial of personal regard, and of their appreciation of his public and private character.

The survey of the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad has recently been completed by Prof. TOURNAI. The natural obstacles which were urged by many against the practicability of constructing a railroad across the Mississippi and Red River swamps have, by this survey, been found to have no real existence. The amount of bridging, trestle-work, and grading indicated by the maps of the survey is much less than was supposed before examining the route.

ABANDONMENT OF AN ARMY CONTRACT.—The contractor for the supply of meat to the troops in Portsmouth, England, has given notice to the Government of his intention to give up his contract. By doing so he will, of course, have to forfeit, or his sureties for him, the heavy bonds entered into by his undertaking the engagement. It is understood that this step is owing to the very heavy loss that has been incurred by the maintenance of the advance in the price of meat, which, considering the large number of troops now stationed at Portsmouth, must have been of serious consequence to the contractor.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO BRAZIL AND JAMAICA.

We are authorized to say that hereafter the single rate of letter-postage between the United States and Brazil, via England, will be 45 cents, instead of 87 cents, as heretofore—prepayment required.

We are further requested to say that a direct communication by British mail packets, running once in two months between Singapore and Batavia, having been established in connexion with the overland mails to India and Australia, all letters, newspapers, &c. addressed to Java, or to any of the Dutch Possessions in India, will in future be forwarded by these packets, unless specially directed to be sent by other conveyance.

The regular mails for Java are to be made up in London for transmission, via Marseilles, on the 8th of each of the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November; but letters and newspapers may also be sent, if so addressed, by the route of Southampton on the 4th of each of the months above mentioned.

The rate of postage to Java (to be prepaid on letters sent from and collected on letters received in the United States) is sixty-five cents per letter of less than a quarter of an ounce via Marseilles, and forty-five cents per letter weighing less than half an ounce via Southampton.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans that the Mexican outlaw Corwin, who, as the leader of marauding parties from the American side of the Rio Grande, has for many months disturbed the peace of that frontier, has at length been arrested by the American authorities. He was taken by a party of our troops at Rio Grande city, and confined at Fort Brown to await a legal examination. We trust that law may be found to punish him to the extent that his offences deserve.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CORWIN, is receiving a liberal share of abuse from certain reckless party presses for his connexion with recent alleged violations of the spirit of the Subtreasury act. The extent of his offending is thus briefly stated by the Newark Advertiser:

"We do not understand that the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, is charged with using Government funds in making investments in United States stocks for his own advantage, but for that of the country. Finding a surplus in the Treasury of nearly twenty millions, not bearing interest, and doing no good to any one, but, on the contrary, pressing with dead weight upon the limbs of trade and business, he procures a portion of it to be brought to the use of the people by buying in (as he was authorized to do by law) Government stocks. Is that all? Yes, that is all. Where, then, is the harm? What evil has the Secretary done? The country is now getting interest for their money, which before lay useless and lifeless in the vaults of the Subtreasury; and the community is benefited equally."

Secretary CORWIN was authorized by Congress to make the purchases of stock, and the only irregularity is that he employed an agent to do it, instead of going into Wall street himself with a key of specie, as a strict construction of the Subtreasury law would require. It is not pretended that a dollar of the public funds was lost by the course pursued by Mr. Corwin, or indeed that there was any danger of a loss.

The Richmond Enquirer, with all its arguments and reasons on the subject of the public lands, cannot make out a good case in favor of the continued refusal to receive Virginia's share of the public lands. If we have not heretofore received our share it is not the fault of the Whigs; if Congress has continued to violate the terms of the deeds of cession, it is not the fault of the Whigs. They have struggled in vain to preserve the public lands from the grasp of a portion of the States. Failing in that, they think it is but right and just, as the lands are all going, that Virginia should have her share. They can see no reason, for an abstraction, why Virginia should punish herself when she has committed no wrong.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the steamer Illinois, from New York for Aspinwall, on their way to California, are the following:

Hon. WM. M. GWIN, United States Senator, lady, and family; Hon. JOHN B. WELLES, U. S. Senator; J. W. McCORMICK, Representative in Congress; EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Representative in Congress, and lady; Gen. WM. H. RICHARDSON, U. S. Marshal; Hon. ALPHRED FELCH, United States Senator, Land Commissioner; Hon. THOS. CAMPBELL, Land Commissioner, lady, and family; WM. VAN VOORHIES, Surveyor of the port of San Francisco; Dr. LEWIS BIRDALE, Superintendent of U. S. Mint at San Francisco, and two daughters; Major HAMMOND, Collector of the port of San Francisco; Hon. EDW. STANLEY, Representative in Congress from North Carolina; and Gov. McDONOUGH, of California, lady, and family. One of the New York papers says that the whole number of passengers in this steamer will be eight or nine hundred.

One hundred and sixty-four individuals and firms in Boston now pay taxes on an assessment of upwards of \$100,000 and less than \$200,000; forty-six on \$200,000 and over; sixteen on \$300,000 and over; ten on \$400,000; twenty on upward of half a million.

The product of the Lake Superior Copper Mines last year was equal to 2,500 tons. This is nearly one-tenth the annual product of the world; Norway, 7,200 tons, and Great Britain, 14,650 tons, being the largest producers. Of the yield of Great Britain, 11,000 tons are from the mines of Cornwall alone.

SHIPPMENTS TO AUSTRALIA.—English papers are warning shippers against excessive shipments to Australia. Apprehensions are expressed that the headlong course of shippers will result in ruin to many. It is said that, in the course of a single fortnight, there were loaded at different English ports, for Australia, not less than 237 vessels, of an aggregate of 150,000 tons burden; and that, although goods enough had gone forward to glut and ruin the market, yet the pressure continued, and even increased in intensity; so that freights had risen in the course of six weeks a hundred per cent., and were still advancing.

TEXAS.—By an arrival from Galveston we have received Texas papers of a late date. They contain no news, Lieut. WHITING, with a corps of engineers, has commenced the survey of the Colorado, to ascertain the best method of applying the \$200,000 appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the river. The editor of the Colorado Tribune asserts that with a moderate expenditure the Colorado may be rendered navigable for large draft steamers as far as Austin all the year round.

EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.—Accounts from France give the particulars of the earthquake which occurred there. A letter dated Coutances, April 23, says:

"We were very much alarmed last night, at 11 o'clock, by the shock of an earthquake, which was repeated twice within fifty seconds of time. The night was clear, with occasional but stormy gusts of wind. At the Cathedral the high altar is slightly injured, the marble slab is displaced, and the crucifix was turned round. At 11 o'clock the same night a smart shock was felt at Havre. The shock only lasted two seconds, but during that time the furniture, windows, and doors were violently shaken. At Caen the furniture was moved in the houses, and the barrels set in motion and rolled on the quays. The weather was perfectly calm at the time."

"GOT A BITE."—A night or two ago somebody entered the stable of Mr. Cyrus Pierce, near Pawtucket Falls, in search of plunder. There was a dog in the stable, and the two had a controversy, in which the human specimen came off second best. The result in the morning was summed up in the dog's favor, as follows: Item, one coat tail; item, one human finger.—*Lowell American.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on Sunday with Liverpool dates to the 6th instant. Cotton continued in full demand, and prices were firm. Breadstuffs were dull, with a decline of three pence to a shilling in flour. Consols were selling at 100.

Both houses of the British Parliament resumed their session the 4th instant. In the House of Lords Lord CAMPBELL called the attention of the House to the address lately presented by some London merchants to the Emperor of the French. He believed that the presentation of such an address by any one except the authorized agents of the Crown was a violation of the law of nations, and he wished to know if the deputation which proceeded with it to Paris had been sanctioned by the Queen's Government?

The Earl of CLARENDON could not agree with Lord Campbell in thinking that the presentation of such an address constituted an offence against the law of nations. He could, however, assure the House that the address had not received the sanction of the Government; and that the Government had refused to instruct the Minister at Paris to be present when it was laid before the Emperor of the French. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought that Lord Campbell had done quite right in bringing the matter before the House. For his part he dissented entirely from the complimentary tone of the address; in short, the whole transaction filled him with unqualified disgust. Lord MALMESBURY thought the course pursued by Lord Clarendon was unexceptionable. He might regret that the address had been presented, but it was matter for congratulation that it had produced a good effect in Paris. After some further discussion, in course of which the Lord Chancellor gave his opinion that the deputation acted no more illegally than the deputation which went to solicit the release of the Madia, the subject dropped.

Lady FRANKLIN's steamship, the Isabel, left Gravesend the 21st, in tow of a Government steam-tug, which would accompany her as far as Scilly, whence she would make her way direct to Behring's Straits.

Another appalling casualty took place on the afternoon of the 1st instant, in the wreck of the fine iron steamer Duke of Sutherland, trading between London and Aberdeen. On Friday afternoon the Duke, after a rapid run from London, arrived off the entrance of Aberdeen harbor, where a freshet in the river Dea meeting the sea, and wind blowing, caused a heavy swell, which drove the steamer on the rocks at the end of the breakwater, and in a short time the vessel broke up. From the gross stupidity fifteen or twenty persons were suffered to perish in presence of hundreds of lookers-on. Captain Howling, of the steamer, behaved with coolness and intrepidity, and was afterwards drowned in attempting to save a female passenger.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin papers publish a semi-official note stating that among the documents seized in the late domiciliary visits were proclamations of a German Republic. A despatch adds that a hygienic association—its members numbering 1000 members, has been dissolved by the Government. The New Prussian Gazette says that the conspiracy was widely extended, and that the stores of arms and ammunition were extensive. The conspiracy was to have broken out between the 3d and 6th of the present month. The movement appears to have had ramifications throughout Germany. At Rostock, Mecklenburg, some arrests had been made, and ammunition found. Traces of connexion with the affair had also been discovered in Heidelberg, Königsberg, and Bremen.

A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals is announced between Prussia and the United States.

Respecting the refugees now on their way to New York, the *Parliament of Turin* of 30th ult. says:

Nice, March 28.—Yesterday morning the corvette San Giovanni, in which a number of political refugees are to be conveyed to New York, arrived at Villa Francia. The vessel carries twenty-eight guns, and a crew of 218 men, commanded by the Chevalier Jacca. There are thirty-five refugees on board. The twenty-five political refugees, who are to be added, so that the entire number will be eighty-two. Six young Italians, who were at Nice, had obtained a free passage in the corvette. They are going to seek fortune in America. The Government has ordered the refugees to give each of them seventy francs on landing. Those who should mess with the sailors may save their allowance in money, which will be paid them on reaching New York. To-night or to-morrow the refugees will quit the harbor, towed by a steamer. It was forbidden to go on board, but a number of inhabitants of Nice and foreigners repaired to Villa Francia to see the corvette. On Wednesday all the refugees will have left Villa Francia, and no others are expected."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arabia arrived at New York yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates of the 9th instant. We have by Telegraph the subjoined report of her news:

Queen Victoria has given birth to another son. The accouchement took place at Buckingham Palace at a quarter past one o'clock P. M. on the 7th instant. Both mother and child were doing well, to the great delight of her loving subjects.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has submitted to Parliament an elaborate plan to reduce the national debt by the conversion of the South Sea and other stocks immediately, and eventually the three per cents, into permanent two and a half per cents., by the issue of Exchequer bonds transferable by simple delivery and without cost. The measure was well received by the public, and was to be fully discussed in Parliament on the 11th.

Eighteen vessels were ashore in the English channel during the prevalence of a fog on the 6th instant. Most of them are complete wrecks. Six lives were lost. None of the wrecked vessels were American.

The scaffolding at the Dublin Crystal Palace gave way last week, killing five men and wounding eight others.

The weather in England has been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Lord SELWYNSDALE, one of the oldest Commoners of England, died on the 4th instant.

It is estimated that the additional sum of £2,000,000 will be required in the year 1853 for army and navy grants.

The Australian gold fever is rapidly spreading over all Europe. Thousands are emigrating from all quarters. It was still uncertain when the coronation of the Emperor of France would take place. He had been quite sick for several days.

There is no open opposition to the action of France with regard to the Turkish or Sardinian Governments, and no movements of importance mentioned.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the French manufacturing cities consequent on a rumor that the Emperor intends to modify the duties on cotton. A protective committee had been formed to oppose the modification in the name of Rouen, Lille, Roubaix, Moulins, &c.

The Sardinian Minister at Vienna had demanded his passports, Austria having peremptorily refused the demands of Sardinia respecting the confiscation of the property of her subjects in Lombardy.

The Pope has concluded a loan of 20,000,000 francs with the Rothschilds.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.—The sales of cotton for the week amount to 50,000 bales at 6½ for New Orleans, 6¼ for 6½ for middling; upland fair 6¼, upland middling 6¼. The demand is moderate, and prices in favor of the buyer. The demand for flour is fair, but sales have been made at a decline of 1s.; Western canal 22s. 6d., Ohio 23s. 6d.

HEAVY VERDICT IN A RAILROAD SUIT.—The suit of J. S. CLAPP, against the Hudson River Railroad Company, for injuries and damages sustained last fall by the collision which took place near Croton, was tried last week, and resulted in a verdict of \$6,000 for the plaintiff. The Railroad Company intend to appeal to a higher tribunal.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSORS.—We have learned that WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Mineralogy, and J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, have resigned their professorships in the University of Virginia, to take effect at the close of the present session, the 29th of June. It is presumed that these vacancies will be filled by the Board of Visitors at their next meeting in the last week in June.

Mr. ROGERS has been Professor in the University for the past seventeen years. He is one of the most eloquent orators that we ever listened to. Mr. SMITH has only been at the University one session. We hope their successors may be as able and competent as Professors Rogers and Smith have proved themselves to have been.

[Charlotteville Jeffersonian.]

Two men were some months since arrested in Morris county (N. J.) for the murder of a man named Rodolph Kendig. A body, supposed to be that of the murdered man, was found, and the evidence against the accused was so strong that they were compelled to confess their crime. The supposed murderers were turned up in Chicago, and will appear at the trial to testify to his own existence.

WHAT GIVES STABILITY TO NATIONS.

To secure perpetuity to a Nation (says the New York Daily Advertiser) its citizens must have something in common to worship or respect. The Chinese find this necessity satisfied in their veneration for parents; the Hebrews in a reverence for their Temple and their Law. These sentiments were, and continue to be, strong in those nations, and have probably contributed powerfully to bind them together, and preserve them respectively as distinct populations, while all their contemporaries have long since perished from the earth.

In most of the modern European States these national attachments seem very largely wanting; and in our own there are not many elements of union beside the inferior and not very stable one of mutual interest. We have acted, or rather been distracted, together now for upward of three-score years and ten—the ordinary life of an individual, but a short duration for a State. In all this time the heart of the people can hardly turn to more than two objects capable of commanding its enthusiasm and veneration: these are the American Revolution and the administration of Washington, including the great act of the Constitution. Even the last of these has been desecrated by such violent and shameless assaults as to have lost a good deal of that deep hold upon the hearts of thousands which it ought ever to retain. That such a share of attachment for it yet remains has been due to the great and persevering eloquence and efforts of Webster and a few others who have bravely fought in its defence for the last twenty years.

There is still an abiding respect for law and order among us, which constitutes a marked distinction between us and the French, and forms a kind of substitute for the Jewish sentiment for their law and temple, but in a degree as much more feeble as loyalty to law is weaker than devotion to religion. As for the mighty ligament which knits generations together in China, we have in the United States, unfortunately, lost all its gentle but permanent and salutary force, and almost even its recollection. Veneration for parents has no longer any existence in this country. Our youth are of age at fourteen, or before, though the law remains upon the statute-books which emancipates them at twenty-one. But it has long since been repealed by the common custom, together with those for the observance of the Sabbath, and the prohibition of the sale of lottery tickets and liquor. A father now, so far from having any superiority to his offspring, is obliged to yield his prerogative to the love of progress, as at present understood, which is that he who is born last, of course, and for that reason, knows most.

As soon as a youth, therefore, is old enough to smoke a cigar, swallow a glass of brandy without winking, and commit a licentious debauch, his father passes into the predicament of an "old fogey," a word that comes from the Latin "fugor," meaning driven away—one who is done for—it is a gone case with him, and time he should be off. His promising heir succeeds, of course, to the administration of the affairs of the nation, and frequently also to that of the estate of his parent, though the law still upholds the latter in keeping possession, as long as he has life and wit enough to do it. But the youngster has full swing in Uncle Sam's affairs, and makes himself comfortable with his property. Nobody is obliged to rob the public exchequer now, as fat "Jack" did. * * *

This is enough to illustrate some of the points in which we differ from the long-lived Chinese State, and the nine-lived nation of the Hebrews. Whether we shall continue a distinct and flourishing people as long as they, remains to be seen—by posterity; for we do not much expect to do it ourselves, though we possibly may.

THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCAL TRADE.

The joint address of both Houses of the Legislature of New Brunswick to her Britannic Majesty, on the fisheries and reciprocal trade with the United States, after entreating her Majesty to continue the protection to the fisheries which was extended last year, and declaring that this source of wealth belongs exclusively to the people of those colonies, and that no foreigner should be permitted to participate therein, upon any terms or conditions whatever, proceeds to complain that American ships are permitted to carry goods from one port of the British empire to another, and can enter at the same charges as British vessels, while British and colonial vessels possess no such advantages in the United States. It states also that American goods are admitted into the colonies at 8½ per cent., and breadstuffs are admitted free of duty, to the injury of the colonial producer, while colonial productions are charged from twenty to thirty per cent. After an enumeration of the evils which they suffer, the address recommends—

"That separate treaties on the subject of the fisheries and reciprocal trade be not entertained by Great Britain; but that, in the event of any such negotiation, one conventional article should be insisted upon under discussion by the two Governments. Upon condition that the United States will grant reciprocity in certain articles, the growth, production, or manufacture of the North American colonies, and admit colonial-built ships to registry in American ports, in the same manner and with like privileges that American vessels are admitted to registry in any port of the British empire, and permit the vessels of New Brunswick to trade and carry cargoes between the different States of the Union, the same as American ships are now permitted to do from one British port to another; then this colony would be willing to admit the same articles on like terms, and also admit American fishermen to a free participation with British subjects in the in-shore and bay fisheries on the coasts of New Brunswick, with permission to land upon the coasts for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, also, that our fishermen are permitted to enjoy the like privilege along the American coasts."

The Home Government is also requested to let the Colonial Legislatures impose the differential duties, that they may be able to equalize the tariffs between themselves and the Americans.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A BABY.—On Friday evening, on the arrival at Salem of the 8 o'clock train from Boston, a baby of about two months old was found, snugly wrapped in a shawl, and lying upon a seat in one of the cars, quietly sleeping, without any protector. The child was provided for for the night, and at about eight o'clock the next morning a woman appeared at the depot in great anxiety for the fate of her darling. Her story was, that she took passage in the cars at Boston for Wenham, and on arriving at Lynn depot, stepped out for a minute, leaving the child on the seat; that before she was able to get in again the train started, leaving her behind in great distress, as there was no other train for Salem, she was obliged to walk over from Lynn. The child was produced, identified, and given up, and the woman, who was a stranger, started with it in the one o'clock Eastern train.

THE BANK OF MISSOURI.—The late Legislature of Missouri passed an act for the sale of the State's stock in the Bank of Missouri, the only bank in the State, if the private stockholders assented to it. Books were accordingly opened to take the sense of the stockholders upon the question, and were closed on the 6th instant, when it was found that there were in favor of the State selling out 243 shares, against 1,720 shares—being a majority of 1,477 against the proposal.

SEVERE ACCIDENTS.—Next to camphene, our horror is for a circular saw. At Springfield, on Thursday, Simon Bemis, who was at work over one, reached his arm across it for an oil can, when the teeth caught his shirt sleeve, and brought the arm within their range, tearing it open and severing the arteries. A frightful amount of blood was lost before composition was secured. At Oxford (N. H.) on Wednesday, Mr. Peck, while engaged sawing lumber with a circular saw, accidentally fell in such a manner as to bring his leg in contact with it, by which it was instantly cut off just above the knee.

[Boston Courier.]

Capt. BIRD, of the packet-ship Universe, which arrived from Liverpool on Friday, has given to the New York Courier and Enquirer the following statistics of his passengers:

Whole number 376, of which 333 are males, 242 females; of the former there are farmers 10, tailors 4, carpenters 1, barber 1, wheelwright 1, railway clerk 4, shoemakers 3, tinner 1, woolen manufacturers 3, carriers 2, butchers 3, colliers 9, jeweller 1, weavers 3, machinist 1, engineers 2, mason 1, painter 1, cooper 1, cooper 1, glazier 1, gardener 1, bakers 2, miners 4, millwrights 3, timber 1, and the remainder of the adult males are laborers; of the females 22 are dress-makers, the remainder servants; 38 are natives of Germany, 2 Holland, 38 of England, 1 of Scotland, 22 of Wales, 1 of the Isle of Man, and 461 of Ireland, and 9 citizens of the United States. All in good health.

FIRE AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

About six o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the paint loft, over the timber-house, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, (New York.) The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. The building was three hundred feet in length, and was filled with timber, the whole of which was entirely consumed. Among the stock thus destroyed were the frames of a twenty-four, a frigate, a sloop of war, of Southern pine, which had been stored for twelve years, and the frames of three other vessels, besides a large quantity of other timber. A large amount in paints and varnishes were also destroyed. The estimate of the loss is set down at—building \$20,000; timber \$60,000; paints and varnishes \$20,000, and the contents of the gunner's loft \$5,000.

During the fire two bombshells exploded in the gunner's room, but luckily no person was injured from this cause. Several firemen were injured by the falling walls. The Journal of Commerce adds the following particulars:

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it seems to have been one of those misfortunes against which human foresight can guard. It probably was caused by spontaneous combustion, and it appears strange that the Government should not have provided a separate and distinct place, far removed from any valuable property, for the storage of such inflammable materials as those used in painting.

The amount of loss is impossible to estimate with precision. The timber stored in the lower part of the structure was mostly live oak, (knees, &c.), and was procured at a cost to the Government of about \$2 per foot. A sufficient quantity was contained in the stores for the entire frame of a frigate; enough perhaps was saved in a charred state for a sloop of war. The manner in which it was piled (being placed so as to admit the free circulation of air to prevent rot) aided its combustion, and it soon became so thoroughly ignited as to be beyond the control of water.

In the gunner's loft were the gun breeching, side tackle, rammers, sponges, &c., newly fitted, for the race Independence, also for the store-ship John P. Kennedy, (recently purchased for the Surveying Expedition.) The gun gear of the store-ship Lexington was also destroyed, and a quantity of grape-shot strapped and prepared for use. The loss in this department alone is estimated at high as \$50,000. The entire value of building and contents may be stated in round numbers at about \$250,000.

A number of explosions occurred during the progress of the fire, and a rumour was current that they were produced by shells. This is impossible, as no loaded mounds of this kind are allowed within the yard. The bursting of cans of spirits may have caused the report.

The great heat thrown out by the burning mass of timber placed in imminent hazard a number of adjacent buildings. These were the mould and storehouses on the left, the joiners' shop, &c. in front, and a large shed with a single roof, filled with bituminous and other coal and hydraulic cement. This last was saved with great difficulty, as the wind set strongly in that direction.

The officers of the yard, and the receiving-ships of the Carolina were indefatigable in the efforts to preserve property and order. Capt. BOARMAN, the Commandant, remained constantly on the spot, and was ably assisted by Commander Hudson, the executive officer, Mr. Brady, the Master, and Mr. Ritter, the governor of the yard; by Lieutenants Walker, Miller, and the captain and two other officers not on duty on the station, were also present to render aid.

A THRILLING SCENE.

The ship Trade Wind, which took fire on her passage from New York to San Francisco, had among her passengers eight missionaries and their families, sent out to California and Oregon by the Home Missionary Society. One of them writes home the following description of the scene on board:

On the morning of the twenty-first day of our passage, when in latitude 1 deg. 14 min., and longitude 32 deg. 28 min., one of the sailors, running to the office on the quarter-deck, crying out, "The ship is on fire!" This officer went forward and saw the smoke coming out of the chain lockers and crevices of the deck. He ordered the force-pump to be manned, and went back to the cabin where Capt. W. and the passengers were at breakfast. He communicated the fact to the captain and they both left without any suspicions being excited as to the cause. After breakfast I went upon deck, and the unusual stir on the forecastle attracted my attention, I went forward and soon learned the cause. The ship was on fire in the cargo, somewhere, it was supposed, between the second and third decks; but how the fire was kindled we could not immediately ascertain. A hole was cut through the deck, and a stream of water from the force-pump, which would throw about five barrels per minute, was thrown upon the burning mass. Several other places were out, and lines and pailing buckets were formed by the passengers. We talked on in this way for some three hours, but could see no indications that we were getting the fire under. The ventilators seemed rather to show that it was spreading all under the cabin, which was then beginning to be filled with smoke and heat.

The ship was then close to the land; we were four hundred and fifty miles from it. The magazine was hoisted upon the upper deck, and placed where it could be easily thrown overboard; the life-boats got out and the provisions and water, and the clothing which we would need till we could reach the land made ready. At this time another large quantity of burning material was broken to pieces, and its contents passed upon the deck. Another and another were broken up in the same manner, till a place was made large enough to admit one of the sailors, who boldly went down with the hose in his hand. He directed it against the burning mass, till he was exhausted upon the floor. He was dragged out and another, as bold as he, came to his place. In a moment or two he fell, his companion, and was dragged out insensible, and carried upon the deck. Another and another took his place, and shared his fate. Thus it went on till every one of our sixty sailors had taken his turn. At one time I counted six men lying on the floor, lying together on the deck. The ladies came from the cabin and bathed their heads with camphor, which would in most cases bring them to in a short time. As soon as one was recovered sufficiently to walk, he would go back and offer his services again. Several of the men were brought up out of this place as many as eight times. On the most of them the gas which they inhaled